

# BULGARIAN FORCES MENACE MONASTIR; 8,500 SERBS TAKEN

German War Office Announces  
Capture of Prisoners and  
Twelve Cannon.

KAISER'S SUBMARINES  
USE VARNA AS BASE

French and British Troops Continue  
Advance in Balkans, Salon-  
iki Reports.

BULGARS RETAKE TETOVO

Possibility of King Peter's Troops  
Retreating Over Greek Territory  
Is Causing No Disquietude  
in Athens.

SALONIKI, November 14, via London, November 15, 7:20 a.m.—Renewed uneasiness is reported among the population at Monastir because of a large Bulgarian force which is threatening the Perlepe front in the Babuna region, although the situation at Babuna pass and the Katchanik defile is said to be unchanged.

It is reported here that three German submarines are using the Bulgarian harbor of Varna on the Black sea as a base, and that three battalions of Turkish troops have been sent to that port.

British troops and stores continue to be landed here, taxing to the utmost the resources of the port and railroad.

The French and British troops continue their advance along the whole line.

It is officially announced that the proportion of wounded to killed on the allied side so far in the Balkan campaign is as ten to one.

Destroys Ammunition Trains.

The Italian cruiser Piemonte bombarded and destroyed the railroad station at Dedegahat, Bulgaria, Friday. The warship also destroyed two trains made up of eighty cars loaded with munitions. The cruiser has arrived here.

ROME, via Paris, November 15.—The Serbian legation has received the following official statement from Athens today: "Saturday's date, and the Bulgarians, is reported that the Serbian government has been installed at Mitrovi. Serbian troops are being sent out their retreat in perfect order, and are in no wise discouraged. They have had to abandon no material and Bulgarian allegations to the contrary are false."

More Serbs Captured.

BERLIN, November 15, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—Announcement was made by the war office today of the capture of 8,500 Serbs, with twelve cannon. Of these 7,000 prisoners and six cannon were taken by the Bulgarians. Pursuit of the Serbs is being continued all along the front.

Among the news items given out by the Overseas News Agency was the following: "Despatches from Sofia say that important documents were taken from the archives of King Peter at Nish and the archives of the foreign office and the Bulgarian legation at Belgrade. The Serbs showed the invading Bulgarians the places where the documents had been hidden."

Reports from Sofia to the Lokal Anzeiger, says the Overseas News Agency, "declare that up to the present the Bulgarian troops have been on the defensive against the forces of the enemy, and that the latter have suffered heavy losses."

"The opinion is prevalent in the Bulgarian capital," says the correspondent, "that Macedonia will be another Gallipoli for the Anglo-French army. Agency quotes the correspondent as saying, 'has now gained nearly all her ends and is not thinking of more conquests. All other reports by the foreign press are Anglo-French inventions.'"

Serbs Forced Back.

MILAN, Italy, November 15, via Paris, 4:55 a.m.—An account of the recent fighting before Babuna pass, in southern Serbia, is forwarded by a war correspondent of the torriere Della Seta. The Bulgarians, he says, were 20,000 strong, the Serbs 6,000.

No resistance being possible for the Serbs on open ground, they fell back from Velez and Isvor and set up a defense where the road narrows near Abdi Pass, at an elevation of 800 feet. The 20,000 Bulgarians were supported by Velez and Babuna passes, supported by heavy artillery. The Serbs were hard pressed, and for a time it seemed as though they must give way, which would have meant the loss not only of the army but of Monastir. The situation was changed, however, by the arrival of the Serbian commander, Col. Vassie. He permitted the Bulgarians to advance as far as the Perlepe road, and then fell upon them with all his forces, smashing through their first and second lines with the bayonet and driving the Bulgarians beyond Kotzjak.

On the following days the Bulgarians pushed the operations to the last narrow pass, but the Serbs, though poorly supplied with food and munitions were able to hold them back.

Secrecy Regarding Operations.

PARIS, November 15.—Military officers at Saloniki have taken stringent measures to assure secrecy regarding the operations and movements of the troops of the entente allies, according to a dispatch from Greece to the Temps.

All aspects, including a number of irregular troops and merchants, have been expelled from the military zone.

A dispatch to the Temps from Saloniki dated Saturday says: "Although communications with the north are interrupted, Monastir is not yet endangered."

# ONLY ONE AMERICAN ON ANCONA ESCAPED

Nine Others Were on Ship, According to the Italian Official Statement.

LOSS OF LIFE IS PLACED  
BY AUTHORITIES AT 208

Austrian Admiralty Denies Any  
Shots Were Fired at Lifeboats, and  
Blames Vessel's Crew.

ROME, November 15.—Of ten Americans who were on board the Italian steamship Ancona when she was sunk by a submarine off the Tunisian coast, only one was saved, according to a statement issued by the Italian emigration office. The statement also says that out of 507 passengers and crew of the Ancona only 299 were saved.

# ROULES ON SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY ISSUE

Auditor for Treasury Settles  
Vexed Question of Claim  
for Pay.

PLACED ON SAME STATUS  
30 DAYS ANNUAL LEAVE

Employees Cannot Count Same as  
Four Hours' Service and Secure  
Extension of Time Off With Pay.

Saturday half holidays for government employees are not matters of right, and employees of the government can establish no claim for pay for work done on such holidays, according to a ruling made today by the auditor for the Treasury Department. Further, according to the same ruling, such employees cannot establish a claim for deductions from their salaries made because of unauthorized absence from their work on such Saturday half holidays.

In brief, today's ruling by the auditor for the Treasury Department, for the first time, officially places the sum of Saturday half holidays on the same status as the thirty days' annual leave of government employees, which has long been recognized as a matter of discretion on the part of heads of departments, chiefs of bureaus, etc., and contingent on the service rendered by the public service. The latter principle has been thoroughly established by rulings of the Treasury Department, though no such ruling of the Treasury has been in regard to the Saturday half holidays.

Construed as Loss of Time.

In the precedent-establishing ruling, which is issued by W. W. Warwick, controller of the Treasury, it is held that unauthorized absence of an employee on a Saturday half holiday is properly construed as a loss of time, and that such employee, absent without authorization, may suffer a deduction from his salary because of the absence.

In his ruling the auditor of the Treasury admits that "Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is a holiday for all purposes in the District of Columbia," adding, however, that the head of an executive department may extend the hours of labor in his department over such holidays if in his judgment the interests of the service require such extension.

When the hours of labor have been extended Saturday afternoon, the day is treated as a work day, as much as any other secular day of the week.

Ruling Based on Employee's Claim.

The ruling was based on a claim presented by a female employee of the government who, after having taken her thirty days' annual leave, and after being required by the head of the department in which she was employed to work on a Saturday afternoon during the half-holiday period, was absent from work. When an amount of her \$1,200 per year salary sufficient to cover the unauthorized absence was deducted, the employee filed a claim for reimbursement.

The claim was disallowed in the ruling made public today, the ruling further stating that Saturday half-holiday included in the annual leave of employees, with pay, were to be considered as full working days, the same as any other days included in the annual leave, and that without authorization employees may not count such Saturday half-holiday as a day of leave, and thus obtain a considerable extension of the annual leave of thirty days with pay.

ORIGIN OF SWISS LIBERTY.  
Anniversary of Battle of Morgarten,  
1315, Celebrated in Bern.

BERN, November 15, via Paris, 10:15 p.m.—The anniversary of the battle of Morgarten in 1315, which marked the origin of Swiss liberty, was celebrated yesterday. President Motta delivered an address in which he declared Switzerland must avoid doing anything which would tend to cause a division in the country and must take every step possible to unify itself. The time will come, he said, when the entire world will recognize the good will and reconciling influence of neutral countries.

The revolting Swiss, confederated 1,400 strong under Unterwalden, defeated 15,000 Austrians under Duke Leopold in the mountain pass at Morgarten on November 15, 1315. Fifteen hundred Austrians perished.

Warsaw University Reopens.

BERLIN, November 15, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—In consequence of the decision of the German authorities at Warsaw to permit reopening of all schools, Warsaw University has resumed its work. At the opening celebration Gen. von Beseler, the German governor general, replied in German to a speech delivered by Dr. Pollitz by President Brudhinski of the university.

# ONLY ONE AMERICAN ON ANCONA ESCAPED

Nine Others Were on Ship, According to the Italian Official Statement.

LOSS OF LIFE IS PLACED  
BY AUTHORITIES AT 208

Austrian Admiralty Denies Any  
Shots Were Fired at Lifeboats, and  
Blames Vessel's Crew.

ROME, November 15.—Of ten Americans who were on board the Italian steamship Ancona when she was sunk by a submarine off the Tunisian coast, only one was saved, according to a statement issued by the Italian emigration office. The statement also says that out of 507 passengers and crew of the Ancona only 299 were saved.

The Italian government has sent an official communication to the neutral governments dealing with the sinking by a submarine of the Italian liner Ancona. The note denies that the Ancona carried arms or contraband, or persons in belligerent military service, or that there were any circumstances justifying such an attack as a necessity of war. The note declares also that the submarine began to cannonade the Ancona without any previous warning or blank shot, and fired without respite at the wireless apparatus, the decks, and even at the boats, in which passengers were attempting to escape.

"Many of these," adds the note, "were killed or wounded, while many who approached the submarine were driven off with jeers. Thus nearly 200 people were drowned."

Ambassador's Report Differs.

So far as Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador, has been able to ascertain from the official reports received through the Italian government, and from the British consuls at Bizerta and Tunis, the Italian American citizens were on the Ancona.

Dr. Cecile L. Grell, Alexander Patatovic and his wife and four children, Mrs. Francesco Mascobbi Lamura, Pasquale Laurino and Giuseppe Torrisi and his wife. Of these only Mrs. Grell and Torrisi are among the survivors.

The opinion is expressed here that it was the same submarine, proceeding from Gibraltar or from the Aegean sea, which first sank the Ancona and then the steamer Firenze. All the reports agree that the submarine was a German, and that it was a U-boat. It is also stated that the survivors of the disaster will be sent back to their homes by the Italian government, and that their transportation are available.

Insists Ship Was Escaping.

BERLIN, November 14, by wireless to Sayville.—The Austro-Hungarian admiralty has officially announced that the Italian steamship Ancona attempted to escape at full speed after a warning shot had been fired across her bow and that the vessel stopped only after being shelled several times by an Austrian submarine, says the Overseas News Agency.

The submarine commander, it is further asserted, allowed the Ancona's passengers and crew forty-five minutes to abandon ship, after which the vessel was sunk. The report further states that the submarine fired on the lifeboats of the Ancona, and that the survivors of the disaster will be sent back to their homes by the Italian government, and that their transportation are available.

Gave Passengers Warning.

"The submarine allowed forty-five minutes for the passengers and crew to abandon the steamer, on board of which panic reigned, but only a small number of boats were lowered, and these were occupied principally by the crew."

"After a period of fifty minutes, and as another steamer was approaching, the submarine submerged and torpedoed the Ancona, which sank after an additional forty-five minutes."

"If any of the passengers lost their lives, this was due to the fault of the crew because the steamer tried to escape after it had received orders to stop, and then the crew only saved themselves by abandoning the vessel."

Reports published in the foreign press that the submarine fired on the lifeboats of the Ancona, which sank after an additional forty-five minutes.

When the steamer stopped the submarine ceased firing."

U. S. Ambassador at Rome  
Unable to Obtain Details  
Relating to Ancona Case

Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, at Rome, called that his conferences at the Italian foreign office thus far have failed to develop the details or facts concerning the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona.

The Italian government, according to Mr. Page, is having considerable difficulty in establishing just what occurred before the vessel went down. An investigation is under way, however, and as soon as its results are known Mr. Page will communicate it to Washington.

# ONLY ONE AMERICAN ON ANCONA ESCAPED

Nine Others Were on Ship, According to the Italian Official Statement.

LOSS OF LIFE IS PLACED  
BY AUTHORITIES AT 208

Austrian Admiralty Denies Any  
Shots Were Fired at Lifeboats, and  
Blames Vessel's Crew.

ROME, November 15.—Of ten Americans who were on board the Italian steamship Ancona when she was sunk by a submarine off the Tunisian coast, only one was saved, according to a statement issued by the Italian emigration office. The statement also says that out of 507 passengers and crew of the Ancona only 299 were saved.

The Italian government has sent an official communication to the neutral governments dealing with the sinking by a submarine of the Italian liner Ancona. The note denies that the Ancona carried arms or contraband, or persons in belligerent military service, or that there were any circumstances justifying such an attack as a necessity of war. The note declares also that the submarine began to cannonade the Ancona without any previous warning or blank shot, and fired without respite at the wireless apparatus, the decks, and even at the boats, in which passengers were attempting to escape.

"Many of these," adds the note, "were killed or wounded, while many who approached the submarine were driven off with jeers. Thus nearly 200 people were drowned."

Ambassador's Report Differs.

So far as Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador, has been able to ascertain from the official reports received through the Italian government, and from the British consuls at Bizerta and Tunis, the Italian American citizens were on the Ancona.

Dr. Cecile L. Grell, Alexander Patatovic and his wife and four children, Mrs. Francesco Mascobbi Lamura, Pasquale Laurino and Giuseppe Torrisi and his wife. Of these only Mrs. Grell and Torrisi are among the survivors.

The opinion is expressed here that it was the same submarine, proceeding from Gibraltar or from the Aegean sea, which first sank the Ancona and then the steamer Firenze. All the reports agree that the submarine was a German, and that it was a U-boat. It is also stated that the survivors of the disaster will be sent back to their homes by the Italian government, and that their transportation are available.

Insists Ship Was Escaping.

BERLIN, November 14, by wireless to Sayville.—The Austro-Hungarian admiralty has officially announced that the Italian steamship Ancona attempted to escape at full speed after a warning shot had been fired across her bow and that the vessel stopped only after being shelled several times by an Austrian submarine, says the Overseas News Agency.

The submarine commander, it is further asserted, allowed the Ancona's passengers and crew forty-five minutes to abandon ship, after which the vessel was sunk. The report further states that the submarine fired on the lifeboats of the Ancona, and that the survivors of the disaster will be sent back to their homes by the Italian government, and that their transportation are available.

Gave Passengers Warning.

"The submarine allowed forty-five minutes for the passengers and crew to abandon the steamer, on board of which panic reigned, but only a small number of boats were lowered, and these were occupied principally by the crew."

"After a period of fifty minutes, and as another steamer was approaching, the submarine submerged and torpedoed the Ancona, which sank after an additional forty-five minutes."

"If any of the passengers lost their lives, this was due to the fault of the crew because the steamer tried to escape after it had received orders to stop, and then the crew only saved themselves by abandoning the vessel."

Reports published in the foreign press that the submarine fired on the lifeboats of the Ancona, which sank after an additional forty-five minutes.

When the steamer stopped the submarine ceased firing."

U. S. Ambassador at Rome  
Unable to Obtain Details  
Relating to Ancona Case

Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, at Rome, called that his conferences at the Italian foreign office thus far have failed to develop the details or facts concerning the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona.

The Italian government, according to Mr. Page, is having considerable difficulty in establishing just what occurred before the vessel went down. An investigation is under way, however, and as soon as its results are known Mr. Page will communicate it to Washington.

# ONLY ONE AMERICAN ON ANCONA ESCAPED

Nine Others Were on Ship, According to the Italian Official Statement.

LOSS OF LIFE IS PLACED  
BY AUTHORITIES AT 208

Austrian Admiralty Denies Any  
Shots Were Fired at Lifeboats, and  
Blames Vessel's Crew.

ROME, November 15.—Of ten Americans who were on board the Italian steamship Ancona when she was sunk by a submarine off the Tunisian coast, only one was saved, according to a statement issued by the Italian emigration office. The statement also says that out of 507 passengers and crew of the Ancona only 299 were saved.

The Italian government has sent an official communication to the neutral governments dealing with the sinking by a submarine of the Italian liner Ancona. The note denies that the Ancona carried arms or contraband, or persons in belligerent military service, or that there were any circumstances justifying such an attack as a necessity of war. The note declares also that the submarine began to cannonade the Ancona without any previous warning or blank shot, and fired without respite at the wireless apparatus, the decks, and even at the boats, in which passengers were attempting to escape.

"Many of these," adds the note, "were killed or wounded, while many who approached the submarine were driven off with jeers. Thus nearly 200 people were drowned."

Ambassador's Report Differs.

So far as Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador, has been able to ascertain from the official reports received through the Italian government, and from the British consuls at Bizerta and Tunis, the Italian American citizens were on the Ancona.

Dr. Cecile L. Grell, Alexander Patatovic and his wife and four children, Mrs. Francesco Mascobbi Lamura, Pasquale Laurino and Giuseppe Torrisi and his wife. Of these only Mrs. Grell and Torrisi are among the survivors.

The opinion is expressed here that it was the same submarine, proceeding from Gibraltar or from the Aegean sea, which first sank the Ancona and then the steamer Firenze. All the reports agree that the submarine was a German, and that it was a U-boat. It is also stated that the survivors of the disaster will be sent back to their homes by the Italian government, and that their transportation are available.

Insists Ship Was Escaping.

BERLIN, November 14, by wireless to Sayville.—The Austro-Hungarian admiralty has officially announced that the Italian steamship Ancona attempted to escape at full speed after a warning shot had been fired across her bow and that the vessel stopped only after being shelled several times by an Austrian submarine, says the Overseas News Agency.

The submarine commander, it is further asserted, allowed the Ancona's passengers and crew forty-five minutes to abandon ship, after which the vessel was sunk. The report further states that the submarine fired on the lifeboats of the Ancona, and that the survivors of the disaster will be sent back to their homes by the Italian government, and that their transportation are available.

Gave Passengers Warning.

"The submarine allowed forty-five minutes for the passengers and crew to abandon the steamer, on board of which panic reigned, but only a small number of boats were lowered, and these were occupied principally by the crew."

"After a period of fifty minutes, and as another steamer was approaching, the submarine submerged and torpedoed the Ancona, which sank after an additional forty-five minutes."

"If any of the passengers lost their lives, this was due to the fault of the crew because the steamer tried to escape after it had received orders to stop, and then the crew only saved themselves by abandoning the vessel."

Reports published in the foreign press that the submarine fired on the lifeboats of the Ancona, which sank after an additional forty-five minutes.

When the steamer stopped the submarine ceased firing."

U. S. Ambassador at Rome  
Unable to Obtain Details  
Relating to Ancona Case

Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, at Rome, called that his conferences at the Italian foreign office thus far have failed to develop the details or facts concerning the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona.

The Italian government, according to Mr. Page, is having considerable difficulty in establishing just what occurred before the vessel went down. An investigation is under way, however, and as soon as its results are known Mr. Page will communicate it to Washington.

# ONLY ONE AMERICAN ON ANCONA ESCAPED

Nine Others Were on Ship, According to the Italian Official Statement.

LOSS OF LIFE IS PLACED  
BY AUTHORITIES AT 208

Austrian Admiralty Denies Any  
Shots Were Fired at Lifeboats, and  
Blames Vessel's Crew.

ROME, November 15.—Of ten Americans who were on board the Italian steamship Ancona when she was sunk by a submarine off the Tunisian coast, only one was saved, according to a statement issued by the Italian emigration office. The statement also says that out of 507 passengers and crew of the Ancona only 299 were saved.

The Italian government has sent an official communication to the neutral governments dealing with the sinking by a submarine of the Italian liner Ancona. The note denies that the Ancona carried arms or contraband, or persons in belligerent military service, or that there were any circumstances justifying such an attack as a necessity of war. The note declares also that the submarine began to cannonade the Ancona without any previous warning or blank shot, and fired without respite at the wireless apparatus, the decks, and even at the boats, in which passengers were attempting to escape.

"Many of these," adds the note, "were killed or wounded, while many who approached the submarine were driven off with jeers. Thus nearly 200 people were drowned."

Ambassador's Report Differs.

So far as Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador, has been able to ascertain from the official reports received through the Italian government, and from the British consuls at Bizerta and Tunis, the Italian American citizens were on the Ancona.

Dr. Cecile L. Grell, Alexander Patatovic and his wife and four children, Mrs. Francesco Mascobbi Lamura, Pasquale Laurino and Giuseppe Torrisi and his wife. Of these only Mrs. Grell and Torrisi are among the survivors.

The opinion is expressed here that it was the same submarine, proceeding from Gibraltar or from the Aegean sea, which first sank the Ancona and then the steamer Firenze. All the reports agree that the submarine was a German, and that it was a U-boat. It is also stated that the survivors of the disaster will be sent back to their homes by the Italian government, and that their transportation are available.

Insists Ship Was Escaping.

BERLIN, November 14, by wireless to Sayville.—The Austro-Hungarian admiralty has officially announced that the Italian steamship Ancona attempted to escape at full speed after a warning shot had been fired across her bow and that the vessel stopped only after being shelled several times by an Austrian submarine, says the Overseas News Agency.

The submarine commander, it is further asserted, allowed the Ancona's passengers and crew forty-five minutes to abandon ship, after which the vessel was sunk. The report further states that the submarine fired on the lifeboats of the Ancona, and that the survivors of the disaster will be sent back to their homes by the Italian government, and that their transportation are available.

Gave Passengers Warning.

"The submarine allowed forty-five minutes for the passengers and crew to abandon the steamer, on board of which panic reigned, but only a small number of boats were lowered, and these were occupied principally by the crew."

"After a period of fifty minutes, and as another steamer was approaching, the submarine submerged and torpedoed the Ancona, which sank after an additional forty-five minutes."

"If any of the passengers lost their lives, this was due to the fault of the crew because the steamer tried to escape after it had received orders to stop, and then the crew only saved themselves by abandoning the vessel."

Reports published in the foreign press that the submarine fired on the lifeboats of the Ancona, which sank after an additional forty-five minutes.

When the steamer stopped the submarine ceased firing."

U. S. Ambassador at Rome  
Unable to Obtain Details  
Relating to Ancona Case

Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, at Rome, called that his conferences at the Italian foreign office thus far have failed to develop the details or facts concerning the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona.

The Italian government, according to Mr. Page, is having considerable difficulty in establishing just what occurred before the vessel went down. An investigation is under way, however, and as soon as its results are known Mr. Page will communicate it to Washington.

# WOMEN MAKE PLEA FOR DEFENSE PLAN

Call on President Wilson and  
Congress to Provide for  
National Preparedness.

DELEGATES FROM STATES  
FORM AN ORGANIZATION

Section of Navy League Elects  
Board of Governors and Considers  
Plan of Action.

What is hoped by members will prove to be a practical working organization for the recently formed woman's section of the Navy League was obtained today at the New Willard Hotel, when delegates of the section to what was called the "first woman's national defense conference," met in the big ballroom and elected a board of governors, one from each state, which includes some of the most prominent women of the country.

The election of the governors came about by the adoption of the report of the committee on nominations, and resulted in the election of the following: Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frank D. Odenheimer, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. William Cunningham, president of the National League of Women; Mrs. Oliver